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Deaths from plague, 1904–5.

	November.	December.	January.
Bombay City	285	411	1,076
Karachi City	44	169	233
Poona City	1,338	1,448	744
Aden	25	146	422

Below are given the figures for Bombay City, Bombay Presidency, and all India, week by week since January 1, 1905.

Deaths from plague—weekly record since January, 1905.

Week of—	Bombay City.	Bombay Presidency.	All India.
January 7	115	3,310	24,385
January 14	192	3,137	25,719
January 21	261	3,256	28,104
January 28	386	3,669	33,087
February 4	395	3,596	36,117
February 11	511	3,316	33,660
February 18	618	3,190	27,837
February 25	735	3,193	29,465

It will thus be seen at a glance that the curve for Bombay City is totally different from that of the Presidency as a whole or of all India.

In the other towns of the Presidency plague is somewhat on the decline during February and March, while in the city itself, there will be a steady rise through April, judging from past experiences.

Report from Calcutta—Inspection of vessel—Cholera and plague mortality—Relation between epizootic and epidemic plague.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, March 9, as follows:

During the week ended March 4, 1905, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Reichenfels* bound to Boston and New York with a total crew of 55. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars effects were disinfected.

During the week ended March 4, 1905, there were 39 deaths from cholera and 213 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended February 25, 1905, there were 5,661 cases and 5,044 deaths from plague.

Relation between epizootic and epidemic plague.

In India during the week ended February 25, 1905, there were 34,154 cases and 29,465 deaths from plague.

The results of Doctor Hunter's recent researches into the relationship between epizootic and epidemic plague in Hongkong tend strongly to confirm Captain Liston's theory, a résumé of which I had the honor of forwarding December 16, 1904 (see Public Health Reports, January 13, 1905, page 55), that plague is essentially a rat disease; nor do they materially conflict with his further idea that the rat flea is largely responsible for the communication of the disease between rat and man. Doctor Hunter appears to believe, upon what seems to be inadequate evidence, that the alimentary canal is the point of infection, while